FILED CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

8:06 am, Aug 08, 2023
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
LONG ISLAND OFFICE

DAWN CORRIGAN, et al., \* Case No. 22-CV-4688 (GRB)

Plaintiffs,

\*

TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN, et al.,

Defendants. \*

\*

LISA BONNER, et al., \* Case No. 22-CV-4690(GRB)

\*

Plaintiffs, \* Long Island Federal

Courthouse

\* 100 Federal Plaza

v. \* Central Islip, NY 11222

\*

TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN, et al., \* March 1, 2023

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Defendants.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR PRE-MOTION CONFERENCE
BEFORE THE HONORABLE GARY R. BROWN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

## APPEARANCES:

v.

For the Plaintiff: AARON C. DePASS, ESQ.

300 Cadman Plaza West

12th Floor

Brooklyn, NY 11201

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

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APPEARANCES Cont'd.:	
For the Defendants:  ALEXANDER SENDROWITZ Quatela Chimeri, PLL 888 Veterans Memoria Suite 530 Hauppauge, NY 11788	C 1 Hwy.

3 1 (Proceedings commenced at 2:03 p.m.) 2 THE CLERK: Case Civil 2022-4688, Corrigan et al, 3 v. Town of Brookhaven, et al., and calling Case Civil 22-Civil-4690, Bonner v. Town of Brookhaven. 4 5 Counsel, please state your appearance for the 6 record. MR. DePASS: Yes, for the plaintiffs, Aaron DePass. 7 8 MR. SENDROWITZ: Good afternoon, Your Honor. For the defendants in both matters, Alex Sendrowitz of Quatela 9 10 Chimeri. 11 THE COURT: All right. Counsel, Judge Brown here. 12 We are doing this via telephone, and this is a pre-motion 13 conference relating to both cases. Now the cases are, I 14 recognize, similar and not precisely the same, so we can talk 15 about them sort of separately, but I think it makes more 16 sense to do this conference together. 17 Please keep in mind that this is a pre-motion 18 conference, but I reserve the right to deem the motions made 19 and decide them if I think that counsel has done a fair 20 enough job laying out the issues in order to save litigation 21 costs. 22 So with that said these are going to be defendant's 23 motions. So let me go to the defendant first and which case 24 would you like to start with?

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       Bonner case.
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                  THE COURT: Sure.
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                  MR. SENDROWITZ: If it pleases the --
                  MR. DePASS: Oh, Bonner. I'm sorry. I don't have
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        that open here.
                  THE COURT: Or you want to go with Corrigan first?
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        Doesn't matter.
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                  MR. SENDROWITZ: Sure, Corrigan's fine, Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: All right. It's Corrigan. Anybody
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       here for plaintiff?
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                  MR. DePASS: Yes, Your Honor. I believe the
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       plaintiffs are here, Ms. Dawn Corrigan and Caitlin Corrigan.
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                  THE COURT: Oh, they're on the line as well.
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                  MS. D. CORRIGAN: Yes. Hi, Your Honor.
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                  MS. C. CORRIGAN: Yes. Hi, Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Excellent. Excellent. Good afternoon.
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       All right.
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                        So why don't I ask the town representative
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        to please lay out the motion for me, please?
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                  MR. DePASS: Sure, Your Honor. And before we get
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        started with that, after further internal discussion and
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        review, we're not going to be moving to dismiss on the
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        seizure of the premises, solely, as well as the Monell
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       related to that particular claim.
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                  THE COURT: Wait, wait. So let's see what that
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5 1 means. Hold on. 2 So that's the fourth -- the first cause of action, 3 the Fourth Amendment, illegal entry and search -- or no, sorry, sorry, sorry. It's the second cause of action, which 4 5 is the illegal seizure, yeah? MR. SENDROWITZ: The seizure of the premises. 6 There's an allegation that there was a seizure of the 7 8 premises and a seizure of the personal property. So it's 9 just going to --10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. SENDROWITZ: -- just related to --12 THE COURT: So your motion is going to be limited 13 to the personalty inside the seized property? 14 MR. SENDROWITZ: Correct. 15 THE COURT: All right. That's a highly twined 16 distinction. All right. So why don't you go ahead and get 17 started then and we'll go through it step by step and see 18 what we can do. All right? Go ahead. 19 MR. SENDROWITZ: Thank you, Judge. 20 So with regard to the illegal entry and search, 21 there was a separate matter that is still currently pending 22 in the district court, Sixth District, pertaining to the same 23 set of facts, and the judge in that case did render a 24 decision after a hearing, pertaining to the entry, and there

was a tenant that permitted Theresa Trejo to enter into the

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6 1 basement. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. SENDROWITZ: And we believe as it relates to that particular portion of the home, the -- there was no 4 constitutional violation. There was no illegal entry or 5 6 search. And then with regard to the balance of the home, we 7 8 believe that Theresa Trejo would be entitled to qualified immunity, even if unreasonable -- whether it would be 9 10 reasonable even if mistaken, to believe that Ms. Trejo would 11 be entitled to search the home when she was granted 12 permission for a part of the home. 13 THE COURT: All right. And this was the case --14 forgive me, because these cases are very similar. This was -15 - was there some police action as well? In other words, 16 there was a break in? Or am I thinking of the other case? 17 MR. SENDROWITZ: So this is the -- this is the case 18 with certain police activity. 19 THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. So when you say there's a 20 Sixth District decision, were the Corrigans parties to that 21 decision, because I don't have that in front of me? 22 MR. SENDROWITZ: That's correct, Your Honor, but it 23 was just Dawn Corrigan. She is the owner of the home. 24 THE COURT: Okay. So is this -- okay. I'm going to use the wrong term here, but is this a 25

collateral estoppel matter at this point, where there was some sort of factual preclusion? What are we looking at here because I don't know the state court determination?

MR. SENDROWITZ: I believe it would be a res judicata type preclusion, considering that there was an argument already presented between the parties, and there was a full hearing pertaining to whether the entry into the basement was proper or not, and there was a determination that there was a valid tenant there who did grant permission to Theresa Trejo to enter the home.

THE COURT: All right. Just freeze there for a second. Let me go to plaintiff's counsel.

MR. DePASS: Yes, Your Honor. Just specifically regarding that matter, there was a hearing regarding the viability of there being a tenant.

What do you have to say about this piece?

We believe that the facts clearly indicated that Mr. Nealy was not a tenant at that time. We had video evidence. We had text evidence. We had testimony, and we believe that all of that clearly indicated that Mr. Nealy was not a tenant at that time.

We did receive, I guess what I would call, I guess, an interim order, that did permit Mr. Nealy to testify for purposes of trial. But the trial has begun and they did not bring Mr. Nealy back to again question about what we think

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       was clear evidence of his not being a tenant. So we do not
       believe that the -- this be an interim order that --
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                  THE COURT: Just confusing to me. When you say
       he's not a tenant, was he living in the house?
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                  MR. DePASS: No, he wasn't.
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                  THE COURT: So I'm confused. So some random person
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        called and said, there's a break-in at the house, come over,
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        and it wasn't legitimate (indiscernible)?
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                  MR. DePASS: Right. So, I'm sorry, Your Honor.
                  So for clarity, he was not living at the house on
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        the date of the incident. He had moved out several days
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       prior, and then had returned --
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                  THE COURT: But what did he do -- what did he do to
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        invite government officials into the home?
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                  MR. DePASS: He was breaking into the house with a
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       hammer, and the --
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                  THE COURT: Okay. This is a prior tenant. Okay.
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                  MR. DePASS: -- plaintiff --
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                  THE COURT: Yeah. Go ahead.
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                  MR. DePASS: Yes. Yes, he was a prior tenant.
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        Yes. And the plaintiff, Caitlin Corrigan, called the police
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       while Mr. Nealy was attempting to break into the home with a
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       hammer.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. So --
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                  MR. DePASS: On the date in question.
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THE COURT: Right. So there was certainly an invitation to some form of government authority to the house because there was a break in going on. Yes?

MR. DePASS: Yes, there was an invitation to the police. Not to the Town of Brookhaven. They had no such invitation. In fact, they -- when they did appear, they were specifically told that they had no permission to enter the home.

THE COURT: That's a little bit odd. I don't know how to process that.

Okay. So let me just say this is fairly straight forward because, you know, everybody's referring to an order I don't have in front of me, right? So I can't decide this today. so I guess I'll hold this in abeyance pending further briefing from the parties on this particular issue, which is the illegal entry and search of the home alleged -- as alleged as against the Town of Brookhaven and the Brookhaven defendants.

So I mean, I have to look at the order to see what it says, and then sort of figure this out. This one is a little bit more complicated, so we'll hold that one in abeyance. So why don't I go back and --

MR. SENDROWITZ: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah.

MR. SENDROWITZ: Yeah, I'm sorry to interrupt. Can

I just state one more point on that issue?

could do that.

THE COURT: You can state -- you can make any point you want and I will hear you out, but just remember, you have a lot of things here --

MR. SENDROWITZ: Sure.

THE COURT: -- and I don't think you're going to win today because you're citing me to an order you haven't given me.

If you'd given me the order, we'd be in a different position. So why don't you send me a letter with the order and then I can figure it out? Does that make more sense?

MR. SENDROWITZ: Absolutely. Sure. Absolutely. I

THE COURT: Okay. So let's get on to the second cause of action, because we've got a lot of them, which is the illegal seizure of -- now, you want to limit this to the

MR. SENDROWITZ: Correct.

personalty and not the property, correct?

THE COURT: Okay. So tell me the basis for dismissing the claim as to illegal seizure of the personalty.

MR. SENDROWITZ: First, there's no specific allegation as to what, if any personalty was seized. The only -- so it's one conclusory statement that -- loss of the personal property. It's just reduced to that and that alone. So we don't believe that there's any specificity that would

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give a valid claim. That's one element to it.
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THE COURT: Well, okay. So as to that element, if I throw you out of your house tonight, don't you have stuff in there, and isn't the question of what the stuff is a question of damages and not liability?

MR. SENDROWITZ: Well, I think that it would relate to the specificity as to what was actually seized and actually taken by the town though. Not that -- not that -- not relating to the damages, but to the liability as to whether --

THE COURT: But wouldn't it be --

MR. SENDROWITZ: -- it was actually seized.

THE COURT: -- would it be (indiscernible) secondary to (indiscernible). In other words, I am no longer letting you go back into your home. Doesn't that mean I deny you access to whatever property you might have in there?

MR. SENDROWITZ: I think that it's different in the sense that you can't occupy the home while it's condemned as opposed to retrieving certain personal property.

THE COURT: I've had cases like this. I don't know that that's prudent. I mean, here's the thing. If I essentially board up the house and say, you can't go in anymore, it's dangerous in there, or whatever, you know, if I've got a tuna fish sandwich in the refrigerator, you're denying me access to the tuna fish sandwich. So I don't

think the failure to specify the property, per se, carries the day. Do you have any other arguments on that claim?

MR. SENDROWITZ: I think that relating to the specific seizure, just not allowing them to retrieve the property for a particular time as opposed to actually seizing the property, I don't think that that would satisfy liability.

THE COURT: I think it's -- I think that's going to be a fascinating issue when we get to the summary judgment stage. So I'll deny that for now without prejudice for renewal.

So let's move on. Third cause of action, 14th Amendment due process.

MR. SENDROWITZ: Your Honor, with regard to that the complaint itself does not list or argue that it was pursuant to any state procedure.

It would be random and unauthorized, especially considering what was stated with regard to how everything was done and, therefore, it would be only post-depravation necessary and a -- with regard to the personalty, there's case law out there that indicates that a state law claim for conversion or an Article 78 with regard to the property itself would be sufficient.

And the complaint does not allege any facts that would allege that the state law post-judgment remedies would

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be -- or, I'm sorry, post-depravation remedies would not be sufficient.

THE COURT: Okay. I hear you. I see it a little bit differently, but let me go to plaintiff's counsel on that. What do you have to say about the third cause of action, the due process claim?

MR. DePASS: Yes, Your Honor.

We believe that there's clear violation of the plaintiff's due process. There are procedures in place for the actions that were taken by the Town of Brookhaven, and none of them were followed.

Instead of restating everything that I did include in that, in my letter, Your Honor, I would just add that the concept that the defense is putting forth has been tried and rejected several times already, and I guess most recently in its trial before Judge Morrison regarding Mr. Prekowski (ph).

THE COURT: Yeah, I have the jury sheet there, but I don't think that that was a due process claim.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SENDROWITZ: Yeah, the due process claim was thrown out, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. DePASS: Oh, okay. So that must -- that was not -- okay. Their due process was not -- that was a -- yeah, it was a little different back then.

MR. SENDROWITZ: And I'll just --

THE COURT: But, you know, counsel, because that's an interesting, you know, sort of pattern for this case.

They went to trial on unlawful seizure and unlawful search and that was it.

So, here is the issue. And I just want to throw out this, counsel, in case I'm misreading this. The complaint seems to suggest that there was no pre-depravation -- pre-depravation remedy afforded.

At the same time, the complaint alleges that the employee involved, was involved in ultra (indiscernible) extra curricular illegal activities here, and I believe in such cases, courts have held that then state could not provide a pre-depravation remedy because they're not expecting their employees to go do that.

Do you have a response to that notion?

MR. DePASS: Well, except for -- well, except for they -- I believe that they, the town, encouraged Ms. Trejo to do exactly what she's been doing, because she's been doing it over, and over, and over again. So this is not something that's new to them.

We're alleging that it is -- we believe, is egregious that she is doing that. But she's actually -- it's not like she's a rouge employee and she's doing something that they don't know and sponsor. They know and sponsor exactly what she's doing. They know it's -- it is what we're

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        claiming it is, which is a pre-depravation violation of the
        plaintiff's rights. But it's not --
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                  THE COURT: Yeah.
                  MR. DePASS: -- it is not -- you know, and it's not
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        meant to be considered a rouge employee type of scenario. It
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        is actually a pre-depravation matter, where she's summarily
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                  THE COURT: So --
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                  MR. DePASS: -- going in and --
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                  THE COURT: -- it's a little bit tricky though,
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               It's a little bit of a chicken and egg problem,
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        right?
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                  Maybe even -- let's assume she and her supervisor
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        are saying, yes, go out there and go kick down those doors,
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        or break into those houses or whatever. Then the
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        supervisor's actions clearly would be unauthorized and not
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        anticipated by the entity that is the town. Yeah? You see
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        the -- you see the distinction?
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                  MR. DePASS: Well -- yeah. I -- yes, I understand.
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        I understand that the town has in place, in theory,
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        protections, but they're violating them with the town's
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        knowledge, with the senior member of the town's support, and
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        therefore, it is the town that's actually doing this
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        violation.
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                  THE COURT: Oh, I hear you. Okay. I'm going to --
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to the extent that you're making that argument, I think it sort of blends with the Monell claim, and so there is sort of a remedy there, but I do think that this falls into the hopper that was Palmer v. The City of New York, which is found at 564 F. Supp 3d 221, which is an Eastern District case from 2021, and it --
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MR. DePASS: Okay. I'm sorry. Give me -- I'm sorry. That was -- I was just trying to write that. Palmer. That's Palmer, the Palmer case, v. City of New York?

THE COURT: Yep. Yeah. It's 564 F. Supp 3d 221,

and it --

MR. DePASS: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- states that when the state conduct in question is random and unauthorized, the state satisfies procedural due process requirements so long as it provides a meaningful post-depravation remedy.

So I'm going to find here that given that there's no complaint as yet, and you know, this is all without prejudice to amendment to -- and we can discuss -- those are things that come up in discovery.

But right now, since the complaint, it seems to be aimed at pre-depravation remedies, I think it falls into that category. So I'm going to dismiss the third cause of action. So I'll grant the motion as to that.

So let me go to the fourth cause of action, and

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I'll go back to defendant's counsel. Why don't you tell me your argument there, the abuse of process claim?
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MR. SENDROWITZ: Thank you, Judge.

The abuse of process claim, the process that's alleged to be abused is the condemnation itself, which is a civil abuse of process, as opposed to someone being arrested or something of that nature. And in a 1983 action, that can't be predicated on civil process.

THE COURT: Yeah. I will say this, that doesn't make a whole lot of sense to me, but that seems to be the law, so let me go (indiscernible).

Do you have any authority to suggest that there is a malicious process claim that can be based on civil process, or abuse of process claim, under 1983? Do you have anything on that?

(Pause)

THE COURT: Plaintiff's counsel, you got anything there?

MR. DePASS: I'm sorry. Say that -- I'm sorry, Your Honor. I missed that.

THE COURT: The law -- and I'll give you one of the cases, and I'm not sure if counsel cited this or not, but Keller -- the Keller case, which is at 2020 Westlaw 1493916, which is a Northern District case that was affirmed by the circuit, and it says that 1983 liability cannot be predicated

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on a malicious abuse of civil process. Doesn't make a lot of sense to me, but that seems to be the law. Have you found any authority to the contrary? That's my question for you.
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MR. DePASS: Yeah. And I think that I put in a case that I found to be on point, which was the -- let me just take a quick peek here. One second, Your Honor.

(Pause)

MR. DePASS: Yes, Your Honor. I found that the Smith v. Nassau County case was more controlling here, which I did cite in the opposition --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DePASS: -- papers --

THE COURT: Let me take a look at that. Does it indicate that it could be based on civil abuse of process, though?

MR. SENDROWITZ: Your Honor, in that case -- I happen to know that case. The plaintiff was arrested in that case. So it didn't lead to the condemnation solely.

THE COURT: All right. Yeah, I do believe plaintiffs have the better argument here supporting a civil abuse of process claim. I do not believe that can be supported under 1983. Again, I cite Keller as my authority there, and I'm going to grant the motion to dismiss as to the fourth cause of action.

So that brings us to the failure to supervise,

which for a lot of reasons has become kind of a mine field, but I'll go to -- I'll go to plaintiff -- defendant's counsel on that.

MR. SENDROWITZ: Your Honor, with regard to the failure to supervise, I think it brings back to the fact that the way that the complaint reads is that it was kind of random and unauthorized, and the town wouldn't be in a position to supervise in this instance because the way that it's alleged in the complaint is that they wouldn't have been aware of it.

THE COURT: Right. But I'm sitting here, I'm holding the verdict in the *Prekowski* case. I have citations to other pending cases. At what point does that arise to the level of a *Monell* pattern?

MR. SENDROWITZ: Well, I think the other cases are still pending, so they're just allegations at this point. I don't know that it could be relied upon until there is either a verdict or a decision after motion in a plaintiff's favor.

And with regard to the *Prekowski* case, I don't think a single incident would be sufficient to rise to a policy or practice.

THE COURT: Well, that's interesting, right? If a plaintiff has to wait until there are judgments in place, we would never have a *Monell* case, right? Because it has to start someplace, right? So for -- so we do have one jury

verdict in hand. We have several pending other cases. Isn't that enough to get past a Rule 12 motion?

MR. SENDROWITZ: Well, I think the other cases are factually different in certain respects. Some of the cases that were cited by counsel don't relate to condemnations themselves, and I think that on the one hand, I do understand Your Honor's point, but on the other hand, I think that it would be prejudicial to the town in the event that those are thrown out, because they are just allegations at this point.

THE COURT: Yes, but you know where I work, so the minute that they're thrown out, you'll tell me, and then we'll change it.

But all kidding aside, counsel, I'm looking at, for example, Bertuglia, right? Which is the 839 F. Supp 2d 703. That's a Southern District case, which is the amended complaint points to over 15 cases where city's prosecutors allegedly committed the conduct. But I do think that cases go forward past -- at least to a 12 stage on alleged misconduct if there's a seeming pattern.

And I think counsel has pointed me to a number of cases where -- you know, the problem I usually find with a Monell pattern is that the cases aren't similar, right? But these are all kind of the same thing, with the building inspector condemning property, you know, without any sort of process and procedure and so forth. I'm having a hard time

seeing this not as a *Monell* pattern, at least as alleged. Tell me why I'm wrong.

MR. SENDROWITZ: Well, I think that in certain respects of the cases that were cited, they relate to -- you know, one of them, the *McCray* case, was not a condemnation, and the other ones, they're going to be dealing with whether the plaintiffs even had a constitutional right in the property; whether they were proper tenants, proper owners, and things of that nature.

So I understand that the genesis of a condemnation itself being similar, I think it's different in the context of having a cognizable property interest. So those, I think, are different when you're dealing -- when we're dealing with constitutional violations.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So what I'm going to say is, let's do it this way. On the fifth cause of the action, I'm going to say that -- I'm going to deny the motion.

I think that survives as to the town on a Monell pattern as we have it -- as we have it before us now.

Obviously, that's subject to change. The discovery may point to other things, you know, without prejudice to (indiscernible) again, either on summary judgment or a trial, or whatever.

But what about the motion as to the individual

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claims? The individual claims are actually as to the
supervisors, and is that what you're suggesting qualified
immunity bars the claim?
         MR. SENDROWITZ: Yes. And also with regard to -- I
don't even -- I think before we get to the qualified
immunity, there's no allegation that these supervisors
violated the plaintiff's constitutional rights based upon
their individual actions.
          THE COURT: Oh, that's interesting. Huh.
                                                    Well,
let me go to plaintiff's counsel.
          Do you make such allegations as against Mr. Romaine
and Mr. Foley?
         MR. DePASS: Yes, Your Honor. We believe that they
both had direct interaction with the plaintiff in this
matter.
          THE COURT: Well, I mean, here is the thing. Your
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THE COURT: Well, I mean, here is the thing. Your subjective belief is interesting, but I'm holding your complaint in my hand, so point me to paragraphs that tell me that.

MR. DePASS: All right. Hold on. Let's see where we're at here.

(Pause)

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MR. DePASS: I think it is --

THE COURT: Well, all right. I'll help you along.

I just came across Paragraph 54, which Dawn Corrigan went to

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the town meeting or forum, and Romaine and Foley indicated that they fully supported the actions of Trejo in condemning the plaintiff's property.

MR. DePASS: Yes, Your Honor, that's -- that's what
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I was looking for and you got to it before I did.

THE COURT: Okay. Look, sometimes I get lucky, so

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MR. DePASS: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- but -- all right. Let me go back to defendant's counsel on that.

Why would Paragraph 54 not constitute -- albeit it's somewhat conclusory, but still involvement in the constitution of violation?

MR. SENDROWITZ: In the 1983, with regards to supervisory liability, it needs to be their own individual actions that violate plaintiff's constitutional rights. The complaint is alleging that Theresa Trejo violated the rights by entering the home, by condemning it and seizing it.

There's no allegation that Ed Romaine or Mr. Foley did anything based upon their own actions that violated it.

Also, there's no allegation that Ed Romaine or Mr. Foley would be considered Theresa Trejo's supervisor.

THE COURT: Well, wait. Hold on.

MR. SENDROWITZ: I think that just the simple allegation of it, they fully support the actions, that's not

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a constitutional violation. It would have to be their own actions.

THE COURT: Well, counsel, assuming the allegations to be great -- to be true, it's not great. Right? It's potentially a problem. I understand your point. I think that is -- I think it's very, very close, but I do think that Paragraph 54 is sufficient, albeit a sin, to get past the individual involvement aspect of this, because it's at least evidenced eventually that they were individually involved by -- in supervisor positions, giving their approval to the actions of the underling.

So for the time being, I am going to deny the motion as to the individual defendants on the fifth cause of action, which brings us to the sixth cause of action.

And let me just say to defense counsel, I don't need to hear from you on this one. I'm going to go straight to plaintiff's counsel and say, isn't it true that the 8th Amendment can only apply if there's a criminal action here?

MR. DePASS: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Isn't it true

that the 8th Amendment only applies if it's a criminal action?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. DePASS: No, I don't believe so, Your Honor. I

can --

THE COURT: Well --

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                  MR. DePASS: -- we can -- I can brief that, but I
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        don't believe that it must only be -- I believe it has to be
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        punitive.
                  THE COURT: Well, I don't think (indiscernible).
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        Well, I quess more --
                  MR. DePASS: And a seizure.
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                  THE COURT: Oh, more to the point, rather than it
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        not only being criminal, you're right, there were forfeiture
        actions that (indiscernible) disproportionality and did
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        invoke the 8th Amendment, but this case law that I'm looking
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        at, like the Dominic (ph) case, for example, which is at 2019
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        Westlaw 5727409 (indiscernible) --
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                  MR. DePASS: Okay. I'm sorry. 2019?
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                  THE COURT: Yeah, it's 57 --
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                  MR. DePASS: I'm sorry.
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                  THE COURT: -- 27409.
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                  MR. DePASS: Uh-huh.
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                  THE COURT: And it's just (indiscernible). It's a
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        bigger principle, and I'm pretty sure it's correct, that the
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        case indicates this amendment only attaches after a
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        conviction.
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                  MR. DePASS: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Can I just
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        turn that off? (Indiscernible.)
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                  THE COURT: No, that was a -- that was a nice
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        little musical interlude. That's okay.
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                 MR. DePASS: Yeah.
                  THE COURT: Breaks the tensions sometimes.
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       but I do think it (indiscernible) cause of action
        (indiscernible), right? And I think --
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                  MR. DePASS: All right. So you --
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                  THE COURT: -- (indiscernible) that's the problem.
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                  MR. DePASS: All right. I'm sorry. The phone now
 8
        -- in addition to the musical interruption, the phone just
       broke up on me. Can you just repeat what you said, Your
 9
       Honor?
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11
                  THE COURT: I do think that the cases suggest that
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        this amendment only applies after conviction, so it's sort of
13
       procedurally not yet ripe, I guess, if this is what you've
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        deemed sort of a punitive action, it's not done. So
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        (indiscernible) I don't think the 8th Amendment applies.
16
                 MR. DePASS: Okay.
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                  THE COURT: I'm pretty sure about that. So I'm
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        going to grant the motion as to the 6th cause of action,
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       which is the 8th Amendment claim.
20
                  Bring me back to the 7th and 8th causes of action.
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        I've got to go back to defense counsel. I'm confused as to
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        on whose behalf you're moving to dismiss for the untimely
23
        filing (indiscernible).
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                  MR. SENDROWITZ: On behalf of all defendants, Your
25
        Honor.
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THE COURT: Well, but here's my question. When you have the -- what is it, the one year and 90-day period imposed by the GML, I guess it is, does that apply to individual state actors, or does it just apply to the municipality?

MR. SENDROWITZ: It's my understanding it applies to both. It applies to the municipality, and it applies to the municipal employees.

THE COURT: Is it your suggestion to me that when you have this sort of Rule 50 procedure that you need to do with a -- which is sort of an early deposition, let's call it, the claim and so forth, you have to do that for any claim as against any state employee?

MR. SENDROWITZ: That's my understanding, Your Honor. If you're suing a municipality or a municipal employee, then that's my understanding, yes.

THE COURT: Well, let me just start off. I think

-- I think you have it. I mean, assuming your time frame is

right and plaintiff's counsel (indiscernible) as to the town.

But as to the individual employees, I don't know the answer.

I don't know the answer.

I look at the statute. The statute doesn't seem to apply to the individual employees. It talks about acts of the employees, but it's -- the claim is against the town, and I'm not sure you can get there (indiscernible).

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                  MR. SENDROWITZ: Well, I think that in the -- I
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        think that in the event that that would be the position, then
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        there can't be a constitutional violation in the event that
        it's just in a personal capacity and not in a capacity as a
 4
        municipal employee.
 5
                  THE COURT: Okay. Ah, but we're not talking about
 6
        constitutional violations. We're talking about state causes
 7
        of action. 7 and 8 are whatever --
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 9
                  MR. SENDROWITZ: Right.
                  THE COURT: -- whatever (indiscernible).
10
11
                  MR. SENDROWITZ: But I -- but Theresa Trejo --
12
                  THE COURT: (Indiscernible.)
13
                  MR. SENDROWITZ: -- is -- Theresa Trejo is sued in
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        her capacity as a building inspector, which lays the
15
        groundwork for the constitutional 1983 action. So in the --
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                  THE COURT: Correct.
17
                  MR. SENDROWITZ: -- even that -- I don't think that
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        it would be proper for certain causes of action to be able to
19
        move forward in the event that she's going to be sued just as
20
        a -- in her personal capacity as opposed to other causes of
21
        action that there wouldn't be any --
22
                  THE COURT: Yeah.
                  MR. SENDROWITZ: -- liability for a 1983, if she's
23
24
        just sued for --
25
                  THE COURT: (Indiscernible) that's a very
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interesting argument for the part in Paragraph 14 where it says, Trejo is sued both individually and in her official capacity. Right? That's the problem.
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So the answer is, I don't know and I don't -- actually, I suspect that the year and 90 days does not apply to the suit as against the state actors (indiscernible) but I could be wrong about that.

So what I'm going to do for today is I'm going to deem as made and grant the motion as to the town -- well, before I do that, let me just ask the plaintiff's counsel.

Is he right about the year and 90 days? You're outside that time frame. Am I right?

MR. DePASS: Yeah. Yes. Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DePASS: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you for that. I mean, we have enough to fight about. We can fight about things (indiscernible).

MR. DePASS: Right.

THE COURT: So I'm going to dismiss the 7th and 8th claims. They're the same thing, causes of action as against the town. I'm happy to let counsel brief the additional issue of whether that dismissal should also apply to the state employees. I suspect it doesn't, but there are no -- and none of us do, so -- so when you're going to send me more

information, I presume you are, about the 4th Amendment decision that was rendered here by the state court, whatever else you want to tell me about that, you could also send me more information about that.

So I'll defer ruling on the motions on the first cause of action, and the 7th and 8th causes of action as it applies to the individual defendants.

MR. SENDROWITZ: And, Your Honor, in the event of that, I do have more substantive arguments as it relates to on the 8th cause of action for negligence and the negligent infliction of emotional distress and intentional infliction of emotional distress as well. Do you want me to put that forth now?

THE COURT: Include -- no, include them. I do not hold myself out as a scholar on the state's negligence law, so you'll have to educate me. Yes?

MR. SENDROWITZ: Sure. So I'll brief that.

THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, so you'll brief that, and brief the -- whatever you want to -- else you want to give me on the 4th Amendment search claim, right, because you have more authority including new state -- the state opinion and so forth. So we can resolve that. But before we get to that, what else are you going to submit? Does that -- do my rulings resolve everything you're going to raise as to the Corrigan case?

April? We should be fine, Your Honor.

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                 THE COURT: Sure. April 12th, and --
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                 MR. SENDROWITZ: Your Honor --
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                  THE COURT: -- counsel (indiscernible).
                 MR. SENDROWITZ: -- Your Honor, would I be able to
 4
        -- would I be able to get a little bit of an extension if
 5
       we're going to give counsel to the --
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 7
                  THE COURT: Sure.
 8
                 MR. SENDROWITZ: -- 12th of April?
                 THE COURT: Sure. Just tell me what you need.
 9
10
                 MR. SENDROWITZ: I'd just ask for maybe -- let me
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        just look at my calendar real quick. 15th. Until the -- I
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        could do the 17th. Just an extra two days until that Friday.
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                  THE COURT: That's fine. He'll respond on the
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              And if you have any brief reply, do it a week after he
15
        responds. Sound good?
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                 MR. SENDROWITZ: Thank you, Judge.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. Good. So that's to resolve I
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        think everything on the Corrigan case. The Corrigan
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       plaintiffs are on the phone. You're free to stay on the
20
       phone because this is a public proceeding. You're happy to
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        stay. Are we waiting for the other plaintiffs? Are they
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       going to join us?
23
                 MR. DePASS: No, Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. Good, so we can just argue that.
       And I've got to say, it's very similar, although their facts
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are a little bit different on Bonner than on Corrigan, but let's go back. I guess I'll start -- well, let's talk about -- so we're looking at the motion. Again, I'm reserving the right to (indiscernible) and rule on them so we could try to simplify this.

And so on the 4th Amendment, illegal search and entry claim, what are you doing there? I'm going to go to defendant's counsel. What are you -- what's your motion say there?

MR. SENDROWITZ: Your Honor, with regard to -- and this is going to relate to a handful of them -- but the plaintiffs in that case, the Bonner case, they were not the tiled owners. There was a foreclosure action and they filed a deed that was transferred back to the bank. There is no allegation that they had any agreement with the bank to --

MR. SENDROWITZ: -- live there, be there. So there's no constitutional or cognizable right for them to even remain in this home. They didn't own it. So there is no constitutional deprivation.

THE COURT: Wow, that's really interesting, but that, you definitely have to put papers in on because I've got to look at the deed and --

MR. SENDROWITZ: Sure.

THE COURT: Wow.

THE COURT: -- other (indiscernible). I

1 (indiscernible) counsel, you might have some other materials 2 to submit on that as well, yes? 3 MR. DePASS: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. So did that cover actually 4 5 everything on this case? In other words, are we going to have to brief the whole thing, because that would affect 6 everything in the case? 7 8 MR. SENDROWITZ: Well, Your Honor, I think that 9 based upon your previous ruling in the Corrigan, we could 10 dispose of the abuse of process, which is the fourth claim. 11 THE COURT: Yeah. 12 MR. SENDROWITZ: We could dispose of the 8th 13 Amendment, which is the excess --14 THE COURT: Right. 15

MR. SENDROWITZ: -- I'm sorry, the 6th, which is the excessive punishment, 8th Amendment. And then the balance would be briefed.

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THE COURT: I think that's right. I think that's right. For the same reasons, I will dismiss those two claims only, and then you can brief the balance. Can we do the briefing on the balance on the same schedule?

MR. SENDROWITZ: Is it possible to get another week, which would put us at three weeks from today? And if it's okay with Your Honor, it would make it easier if I can just get the extension and I could put both sets of papers

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        three weeks from today, which would bring us to the 22nd of
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        March.
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                  THE COURT: Okay, but I'm going to give counsel a
        little more time to respond then, because he has a birthday
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 5
        coming up.
                  MR. SENDROWITZ: Sure.
 6
 7
                  THE COURT: We've (indiscernible).
 8
                  MR. SENDROWITZ: Yes. Not a problem with that.
 9
                  THE COURT: So, counsel, if he gets both sets of
10
        papers on the 22nd, when would you like to -- March 22nd,
11
        when would you like to respond with, let's do everything,
12
        yeah?
13
                  MR. DePASS: We'll just -- right. If we're going
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        to do everything all at once, can we just push it out then
15
        another week? That gives me -- I guess maybe the end of the
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week, to the 21st.

THE COURT: Correct. That's fine.

MR. DePASS: (Indiscernible.)

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THE COURT: So April 21st, you'll submit your response and any reply, I'm just going to get -- counsel, I don't need a huge reply, but if defendants have any reply papers, a week -- you know, send me a letter and tell me he's wrong about X, Y, or Z, or whatever. Yeah?

MR. SENDROWITZ: Sure.

THE COURT: Okay. Good. I will probably not reply

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       with oral argument. I will probably just do a written order
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        on what remains. The transcript of today obviously contains
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        all my rulings, but you all heard all of them as we went
        along, so I think we handled everything.
 4
                  Is there anything else we need to deal with while
 5
       we're all together today?
 6
 7
                  MR. SENDROWITZ: Nothing further from defendant,
 8
        Your Honor.
 9
                  MR. DePASS: No, I believe that's it, Your Honor.
10
                  THE COURT: Okay. And let me just say, counsel,
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        one of the reasons I rule on -- you know, in this manner, is
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        to try to save expenses and, you know, move the case faster
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        for the parties and so forth, which I think benefits
14
        everybody. I can only do that when counsel has done a good
15
        job, and you both did a good job today. So, thank you for
16
        that. Okay?
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                  MR. SENDROWITZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                  MR. DePASS: Thank you, Your Honor. All right.
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                  THE COURT: All right. And let me just say to
20
        plaintiff's counsel, happy birthday.
21
                  MR. DePASS: I appreciate that, Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: All right.
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                  MR. DePASS: So much.
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                  THE COURT: All right. Everyone have a great day.
25
        Take care.
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                  MR. SENDROWITZ: Thank you.
 2
                  MR. DePASS: All right. Thank you. Bye bye.
 3
                  MR. SENDROWITZ: Bye.
             (Proceedings concluded at 2:45 p.m.)
 4
 5
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